

CHAPTER 38

THE BIPOLAR WORLD

INTRODUCTION

Two superpowers emerged from the ashes of the Second World War, the United States and the Soviet Union. Former allies, the two were now actively hostile, but they repeatedly stopped short of a full-out war. The prospect of a nuclear confrontation was too awful to contemplate. The cold war was characterized by the following:

- The arms race. The logic of the cold war drove both superpowers to stockpile nuclear weapons in order to match one another's destructive capabilities. The two powers were evenly matched in the 1960s, but by the 1980s the effort had severely strained the Soviet economy.
- Bipolar alliances. The cold war saw new defensive alliances, NATO in the west and the Warsaw Pact of the Soviet satellites. The world was divided into two camps, and the "third world" nations were courted and pressured to join one or the other. Some states, such as France and Yugoslavia, demonstrated that it was possible to avoid such entanglements. The People's Republic of China turned briefly to the Soviet Union for support, but broke free after 1964.
- Aggressive saber-rattling. Although the superpowers avoided direct and full-scale war, a number of minor conflicts sapped their energies and resources: Berlin, Korea, Hungary, Cuba, and Czechoslovakia. The United States fought a long and ultimately futile war in Vietnam. The Soviet Union was likewise drawn into a civil war in Afghanistan. Both of these campaigns failed.
- The failure of communism. As an economic system, Soviet communism provided a shabby equality for all, with few consumer goods and limited opportunities. In contrast, the postwar decades saw unprecedented prosperity in the United States, Europe, and Japan. Overall the standard of living in the capitalist societies improved dramatically, although there were greater extremes of wealth and poverty.
- The collapse of the Soviet Union. The breakdown of the Soviet Union, while a long time coming, was swift and unexpected when it came. Between 1989 and 1991, the Soviet Empire completely unraveled, and the cold war ended.

OUTLINE

I. The formation of a bipolar world

A. The cold war in Europe

1. Postwar Europe divided into competing political, military, economic blocs
 - a) Western Europe U.S. allies: parliamentary governments, capitalist economies
 - b) Eastern Europe dominated by Soviet Union, communist governments

2. Germany divided east and west in 1949
 - a) Soviets refused to withdraw from eastern Germany after World War II
 - b) Allied sectors reunited 1947–1948, Berlin remained divided as well
 3. Berlin blockade and airlift, 1948–1949
 - a) Soviet closed roads, trains, tried to strangle West Berlin into submission
 - b) Britain and United States kept city supplied with round-the-clock airlift
 - c) After embargo against Soviet satellites, Soviets backed down and ended blockade
 4. The Berlin Wall, 1961
 - a) 1949–1961, flood of refugees from East to West Germany, East to West Berlin
 - b) Soviet solution: a wall of barbed wire through the city fortified the border
 - c) Former Allied nations objected but did not risk a full conflict over the wall
 5. Nuclear arms race: terrifying proliferation of nuclear weapons by both sides
 - a) NATO and Warsaw Treaty Organization amassed huge weapons stockpiles
 - b) By 1960s USSR reached military parity with United States
 - c) By 1970 both superpowers acquired MAD, “mutually assured destruction”
- B. Confrontations in Korea and Cuba
1. The Korea War, 1951–1953
 - a) Korea divided at thirty-eighth parallel in 1948; U.S. ally in south, Soviet ally in north
 - b) North Korean troops crossed the thirty-eighth parallel and captured Seoul, June 1950
 - c) U.S. and UN troops pushed back North Korean troops to Chinese border
 - d) Chinese troops came in, pushed U.S. forces and their allies back in the south
 - e) Both sides agreed to a cease-fire in July 1953, again at thirty-eighth parallel
 2. Globalization of containment
 - a) Western fears of an international communist conspiracy, which must be contained
 - b) Creation of SEATO, an Asian counterpart of NATO
 - c) The “domino theory”: if one country falls to communism, others will follow
 3. Cuba: nuclear flashpoint
 - a) Castro’s revolutionary force overthrew dictator Batista in 1959
 - b) Castro seized foreign properties (mostly U.S.), and killed or exiled thousands of political opponents
 - c) United States cut off Cuban sugar imports, imposed export embargo

- d) Castro accepted Soviet massive economic aid and arms shipments, fueling U.S. fears about his communist leanings
- 4. Bay of Pigs fiasco, April 1961
 - a) CIA-sponsored invasion of Cuba failed
 - b) Diminished U.S. prestige in Latin America and strengthened Castro's commitment to communism
 - c) U.S. instituted Operation Mongoose, a clandestine effort to destabilize Cuba
- 5. Cuban missile crisis, October 1962
 - a) Soviet deployed nuclear missiles in Cuba, aimed at United States; claimed Cuban defense
 - b) Kennedy blockaded Cuba, demanded removal; two tense weeks
 - c) Khrushchev backed down; Kennedy pledged not to invade Cuba, and U.S. missiles in Turkey would be removed
 - d) Global tensions begin to ebb
- C. Cold war societies
 - 1. Domestic containment
 - a) U.S. leaders held families to be best defense against communism
 - b) Women discouraged from working, should stay home and raise kids
 - c) Senator McCarthy led attack against suspected communists in United States
 - d) Increasing pressure to conform, retreat to home and family
 - 2. Female liberation movement a reaction to postwar domesticity
 - a) Working women unhappy with new cult of domesticity
 - b) Writers Simone de Beauvoir and Betty Friedan reflected women's dissatisfaction
 - c) Some feminists used Marxist language, argued for "women's liberation"
 - 3. Black nationalism in United States, Caribbean, and emerging states of Africa
 - a) Influenced by Jamaicans, singer Bob Marley, nationalist Marcus Garvey
 - b) Martin Luther King Jr. inspired by Gandhi's nonviolent methods
 - 4. The U.S. civil rights movement emerged from cold war
 - a) USSR critical of United States for treatment of African-Americans
 - b) African-Americans organized in protest of southern segregation
 - c) 1954, U.S. Supreme Court ruled that segregated education was unconstitutional
 - d) Rosa Parks started boycott of Montgomery buses, led by M. L. King, 1955
 - 5. Cold war consumerism

- a) Socialist countries could not match United States in material wealth, consumer goods
- b) Stark contrasts between economies of western and eastern Europe
- c) Marshall Plan infused western Europe with aid, increased standard of living
- 6. The space race exemplified U.S.-Soviet competition in science and technology
 - a) Soviets gained nuclear weapons, then intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM)
 - b) Soviets launched *Sputnik*, first satellite, 1957
 - c) Soviet cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, first man to orbit the earth, 1961
 - d) American space program followed; John Glenn orbited, 1962
 - e) President Kennedy established NASA; United States put man on the moon, 1969
- 7. "Peaceful coexistence" begins after Stalin's death, 1953
 - a) Slight relaxation of censorship under Khrushchev
 - b) Both sides feared nuclear confrontation
 - c) Khrushchev visited United States in 1959, put a human face on communism

II. Challenges to superpower hegemony

A. Defiance, dissent, and intervention in Europe

- 1. France under de Gaulle
 - a) Charles de Gaulle wanted Europe free from superpower domination
 - b) French government refused to ban nuclear tests in 1963, tested bomb in 1964
 - c) Other European states not persuaded to leave U.S. protection
- 2. Tito's Yugoslavia, an independent communist state
 - a) Marshall Tito (Josip Broz) resisted Soviet control of Yugoslavia
 - b) Stalin expelled Yugoslavia from Soviet bloc, 1948
 - c) Remained nonaligned throughout cold war
- 3. De-Stalinization following death of Stalin, 1953
 - a) 1956, Khrushchev denounced Stalin's rule of terror
 - b) Millions of political prisoners released from work camps
 - c) Brief "thaw" in Soviet culture from 1956 to 1964, easing censorship
- 4. Hungarian challenge, 1956
 - a) De-Stalinization led to pro-democracy movement in Hungary
 - b) New government announced neutrality, withdrew from Warsaw Pact
 - c) Soviet tanks crushed Hungarian uprising, 1956
- 5. Prague Spring, Czechoslovakia, 1968
 - a) Liberal movement led by Dubček sought "socialism with a human face"

- b) Soviet and east European forces crushed Prague liberal communism
 - c) Soviet Premier Brezhnev justified invasion by Doctrine of Limited Sovereignty
- B. The People's Republic of China
1. Origins of Communist China
 - a) Civil war between nationalists and communists resumed, 1945
 - b) Outmaneuvered, the nationalists under Jiang Jieshi fled to Taiwan in 1948
 - c) Mao Zedong proclaimed People's Republic of China, 1949
 2. Social and economic transformation of China
 - a) Political reorganization dominated by Communist Party, Chairman Mao
 - b) Suspected nationalists were executed or sent to forced labor camps
 - c) Five-Year Plan stressed heavy industry
 - d) Massive land redistribution at village level
 - e) Collective farms with basic health and primary education
 - f) Emancipation of women: footbinding ended; divorce, abortion allowed
 3. Fraternal cooperation between China and Soviet Union
 - a) Both communist; shared common enemy, the United States
 - b) Alarmed by U.S. support of Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan
 - c) Beijing accepted direction from Moscow in early 1950s
 - d) USSR gave military-economic aid, helped seat China in UN
 4. Cracks in alliance began in late 1950s
 - a) USSR gave more economic support to noncommunist countries
 - b) Both nations openly competed for influence in Africa and Asia
 - c) Rift between the two nations was public by the end, 1964
- C. Détente and the decline of superpower influence
1. Era of cooperation
 - a) Leaders of both superpowers agreed on policy of détente, late 1960s
 - b) Exchanged visits and signed agreements calling for cooperation, 1972, 1974
 - c) Concluded Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT), 1972, again 1979
 2. Demise of détente
 - a) Full U.S.-China diplomatic relations in 1979 created U.S.-USSR strain
 - b) U.S. weapons sale to China in 1981 undermined U.S.-Soviet cooperation
 - c) 1980 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan prompted U.S. economic sanctions
 3. U.S. defeat in Vietnam

- a) 1950s, United States committed to support noncommunist government in South Vietnam
 - b) U.S. involvement escalated through 1960s
 - c) United States and allies unable to defeat North and South Vietnamese communists
 - d) President Nixon pledged in 1968 to end war with Vietnam
 - e) U.S. troops gradually withdrew; U.S. phase of war ended in 1973
 - f) North Vietnam continued war effort, unified the nation in 1976
4. Soviet setbacks in Afghanistan
- a) Afghanistan had been a nonaligned nation until 1978, pro-Soviet coup
 - b) PDPA's radical reforms in 1978 prompted backlash
 - c) Islamic leaders objected to radical social change, led armed resistance
 - d) 1979, rebels controlled much of Afghan countryside; USSR intervened
 - e) United States and other nations supported anti-PDPA rebels; struggle lasted nine years
 - f) 1989 cease-fire negotiation by UN led to full Soviet withdrawal
 - g) Taliban forces captured Kabul and declared Afghanistan a strict Islamic state, 1996
5. Cold war countercultural protests in 1960s and 1970s
- a) Cultural criticism of cold war as seen in film *Dr. Strangelove*, 1964
 - b) European and U.S. students agitated for peace, end to arms race, Vietnam war
 - c) Rock and roll music expressed student discontent
6. Watergate scandal brought down U.S. president Nixon, fed disillusionment

III. The end of the cold war

- A. Revolutions in eastern and central Europe
- 1. 1980s, Ronald Reagan advocated massive military spending, opposed "evil empire"
 - 2. Moscow's legacies
 - a) After World War II, Soviets had credibility for defeating Nazis
 - b) Communism unable to satisfy nationalism in eastern and central Europe
 - c) Soviet-backed governments lacked support and legitimacy
 - d) Soviet interventions in 1956 and 1968 dashed hopes of a humane socialism
 - 3. Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet leader 1985–1991
 - a) 1989, Gorbachev announced restructuring of USSR, withdrawal from cold war
 - b) Satellites states informed that each was on its own, without Soviet support

4. Rapid collapse of communist regimes across eastern and central Europe, 1989
 - a) In Poland, Solidarity leader Lech Walesa won election of 1990
 - b) Communism overthrown in Bulgaria and Hungary
 - c) Czechoslovakia's "velvet revolution" ended communism in 1990, divided into Czech Republic and Slovakia in 1993
 - d) Only violent revolution was in Romania; ended with death of communist dictator
 - e) East Germany opened Berlin Wall in 1989; two Germanies were united in 1990
- B. The collapse of the Soviet Union
 1. Gorbachev's reforms
 - a) Gorbachev hoped for economic reform within political and economic system
 - b) Centralized economy inefficient, military spending excessive
 - c) Declining standard of living, food shortages, shoddy goods
 2. *Perestroika*: "restructuring" the economy
 - a) Tried decentralizing economy, market system, profit motive
 - b) Alienated those in positions of power, military leaders
 3. *Glasnost*: "openness" to public criticism, admitting past mistakes
 - a) Opened door to widespread criticism of party and government
 - b) Ethnic minorities, especially Baltic peoples, declared independence from USSR
 - c) Russian Republic, led by Boris Yeltsin, also demanded independence
 4. Collapse of the Soviet Union, December 1991
 - a) In 1991, conservatives attempted coup; wished to restore communism
 - b) With help of loyal Red Army units, Boris Yeltsin crushed the coup
 - c) Yeltsin dismantled Communist party, led market-oriented economic reforms
 - d) Regions of ethnic groups became independent; Soviet Union ceased to exist
- C. Toward an uncertain future
 1. Ideological contest of the cold war ended in 1991 after defining the world for fifty years
 2. NATO and Warsaw Pact provided an uneasy security; now, lack of certainty
 3. Communism remained only in a few states in the world

IDENTIFICATION: PEOPLE

What is the contribution of each of the following individuals to world history? Identification should include answers to the questions *who, what, where, when, how, and why is this person important?*

Nikita Khrushchev

Fidel Castro

John F. Kennedy

Joseph McCarthy

Martin Luther King Jr.

Charles de Gaulle

Marshal Tito

Richard Nixon

Ronald Reagan

Mikhail Gorbachev

Lech Walesa

Boris Yeltsin

IDENTIFICATION: TERMS/CONCEPTS

State in your own words what each of the following terms means and why it is significant to a study of world history. (Terms with an asterisk are defined in the glossary.)

Berlin blockade

Berlin Wall

Mutually assured destruction (MAD)

Korean War

Containment*

Bay of Pigs

Cuban missile crisis

Sputnik

De-Stalinization

“Prague spring”

Détente*

Counterculture

*Perestroika**

*Glasnost**

STUDY QUESTIONS

1. What factors led to the division of Germany and Berlin at the end of World War II?
2. What factors led to the Korean War and how was that conflict resolved?
3. What were some of the concerns of modern feminists? In what ways did Western feminists take inspiration from other revolutionary movements?
4. How did fears of communist infiltration affect American culture in the 1950s and early 1960s?
5. What factors led to the postwar civil rights movement in the United States? How did this movement reflect global events and concerns at the same time?
6. What technological achievements can be attributed to the rivalry of the cold war?
7. How did France and Yugoslavia escape from the bipolar alliances of the cold war?
8. In what specific ways did the Chinese Communist Party mount “a frontal attack on Chinese traditions” after 1949? What aspects of Chinese society were most dramatically affected?
9. Why were the two communist giants, China and the Soviet Union, unable to sustain an alliance?
10. Compare the American defeat in Vietnam with the Soviet defeat in Afghanistan. In what ways did each conflict reflect the limits of cold war bipolarism?
11. Why did communism fail to connect with nationalism? How did this failure lead to the collapse of the Soviet empire?
12. Discuss the efforts of Mikhail Gorbachev to restructure the Soviet economy. Why did these reforms fail?

INQUIRY QUESTIONS

1. Compare the official American responses to the Hungarian revolution, the Berlin Wall, and the Cuban missile crisis. Why did the situation in Cuba provoke such a strong reaction and not the others?
2. Explain how the concept of containment shaped American foreign policy after 1945, with specific reference to Korea and Vietnam. How successful was this policy?
3. Explain the differences between American capitalism and Soviet communism in terms of the daily life, work, and choices of average citizens. How did the life of a typical Soviet citizen change between the 1920s and the 1950s? How did the life of a typical American or European citizen change in the same period?

STUDENT QUIZ

1. Ideologically, the two competing sides in the cold war were
 - a. socialism and communism.
 - b. communism and fascism.
 - c. capitalism and communism.
 - d. republican and democrat.
 - e. fascism and capitalism.
2. The Berlin blockade clearly demonstrated that
 - a. the Western allies were afraid of a nuclear war.
 - b. the Soviet Union lacked the will to confront the West.
 - c. Britain and the United States would not be intimidated into abandoning Berlin.
 - d. Berlin could survive without outside support.
 - e. all of the above.
3. As a result of the Korean War,
 - a. the border between North and South Korea was restored at the thirty-eighth parallel.
 - b. the Korean Peninsula became the site of prolonged, unresolved tensions.
 - c. the United Nations sponsored military action to restore the sovereignty of South Korea.
 - d. China intervened when provoked by American troops on its border.
 - e. all of the above.
4. Which of the following would *not* be an example of the U.S. policy of containment?
 - a. the Korean War
 - b. the Berlin airlift
 - c. the Vietnam War
 - d. NATO
 - e. the Warsaw Pact

5. The United States tentatively supported a failed invasion of Cuba at
 - a. Havana.
 - b. the Bay of Pigs.
 - c. Hukbalahap.
 - d. Sukarno.
 - e. Guantánamo.

6. At the Bay of Pigs in 1961,
 - a. invading anti-Castro Cuban forces were overwhelmed by Cuban troops.
 - b. American special forces were defeated by Cuban troops.
 - c. anti-Castro Cuban forces defeated Cuban forces on the beach but failed to spark an uprising against Castro.
 - d. an American naval blockade turned back Soviet supply ships.
 - e. the Soviet Union set up nuclear missiles aimed at the United States.

7. The Cuban missile crisis ended when
 - a. the United States invaded Cuba and overthrew Batista.
 - b. the Soviets agreed to withdraw their missiles in exchange for Kennedy's pledge not to invade Cuba and his agreement to withdraw U.S. missiles from Turkey.
 - c. Khrushchev agreed to end the blockade of Berlin.
 - d. the United States threatened to impose a strict embargo on all Cuban exports.
 - e. none of the above.

8. The expression "domestic containment" refers to
 - a. the public hearings to expose spies and communists in the United States in the 1950s.
 - b. strict immigration quotas imposed against people from communist countries.
 - c. efforts to keep communism from taking hold in the western hemisphere.
 - d. the popular retreat to the home and family to escape from the anxieties of the cold war.
 - e. volunteer activities of U.S. housewives to showcase the American way of life.

9. Despite the prosperity of the postwar years, many groups expressed dissatisfaction, including
 - a. middle-class housewives, who felt lonely and unfulfilled with domestic life.
 - b. African-Americans, who organized to protest institutional segregation.
 - c. college students, who organized to protest American involvement in Vietnam.
 - d. political radicals, who expressed their unhappiness with national policies through rock and roll.
 - e. all of the above.

10. The Soviet Union dominated the foreign affairs of all the following countries *except*
 - a. East Germany.
 - b. Czechoslovakia.
 - c. Hungary.
 - d. Poland.
 - e. Yugoslavia.

11. The reorganization of China under communism included all of the following *except*
- incentives to individual farmers to increase productivity.
 - a Five-Year Plan that emphasized heavy industry over consumer goods.
 - collective farming to replace individual farming.
 - full legal equality for women.
 - health and public education provided through local collectives.
12. Tensions developed between China and the Soviet Union after
- the Soviets refused to buy any Chinese goods.
 - the two countries disagreed over who should get control of Tibet.
 - the Soviets tried to prevent the Chinese from developing nuclear weapons.
 - the Soviets refused to support China against India and stunted China on foreign aid.
 - all of the above.
13. President Richard Nixon sought to end the conflict in Vietnam by all the following strategies *except*
- heavily bombing North Vietnam.
 - negotiating a peace settlement with the North Vietnamese.
 - expanding the war into Cambodia and Laos, where guerillas were thought to be hiding.
 - threatening to use nuclear weapons against the North Vietnamese.
 - arming and training the South Vietnamese and then letting them conduct the war.
14. The Soviet Union failed to impose a communist government in Afghanistan because
- Islamic leaders objected to radical social reforms.
 - the PDPA was brutal and unpopular.
 - the Soviet people grew tired of the war after several futile years.
 - the CIA supplied the mujahideen with arms for their resistance.
 - all of the above.
15. Which of the following would *not* be an example of the popular youth movements of the 1960s and 1970s?
- antiwar protests in American universities
 - political satire like *Dr. Strangelove*
 - the Red Guard of the Chinese Cultural Revolution
 - student riots in Paris
 - the Berkeley free speech movement
16. The Watergate scandal demonstrated that
- the United States could not win the war in Vietnam.
 - Richard Nixon had stolen the election of 1972.
 - Nixon had launched unauthorized bombing of Cambodia.
 - Nixon had supported a massive cover-up of crimes committed by his staff.
 - all of the above.
17. Gorbachev
- intended from the very beginning to tear down the Soviet system.
 - was informed by the economic reforms of Deng Xiaoping.
 - was mainly inspired by Leonid Brezhnev.
 - never intended to abolish the existing Soviet political and economic system.
 - had been a capitalist reformer since his college education in London.

18. The end of communism in east and central Europe was peaceful in every state except
- Bulgaria.
 - Czechoslovakia.
 - Hungary.
 - Poland.
 - Romania.
19. The greatest resistance to Gorbachev's economic reforms came from
- party leaders who refused to relinquish control over economic planning.
 - military leaders who feared that any changes would mean less for them.
 - Russian consumers who feared that changes would mean more hardship for them.
 - other communist states that counted on the economic support of the Soviet Union.
 - Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Republic, fearing that Russia might lose its central position.
20. Gorbachev was rescued from an unsuccessful coup by
- the United States.
 - a unified force of eastern European nations who owed their own independence to Gorbachev's reforms.
 - British paratroopers.
 - the French Navy.
 - Boris Yeltsin and some loyal Red Army units.

MATCHING

Match these figures with the statements that follow.

A.	John F. Kennedy	G.	Boris Yeltsin
B.	Joseph McCarthy	H.	Martin Luther King Jr.
C.	Charles de Gaulle	I.	Marshal Tito
D.	Nikita Khrushchev	J.	Fidel Castro
E.	Mikhail Gorbachev	K.	Lech Walesa
F.	Richard Nixon	L.	Ronald Reagan

1. ___ French president who resisted U.S. hegemony and insisted that France develop its own nuclear capability.
2. ___ Leader under whom Soviet censorship eased and criticism of Stalinism was permitted but also under whom the two superpowers came perilously close to a nuclear confrontation.
3. ___ Leader whose strategy for ending the war in Vietnam was to increase aerial bombing of North Vietnam.
4. ___ President whose massive military spending ultimately contributed to the economic collapse of the Soviet Union.
5. ___ U.S. senator who led attacks on suspected American communists; his name has become synonymous with cold war paranoia.
6. ___ Revolutionary leader who overthrew a dictatorship and established a communist government in the western hemisphere.
7. ___ Soviet leader whose commitment to economic and political reform eventually led to the dissolution of the Warsaw Pact and the Soviet Union.
8. ___ Dockworker, union organizer, political dissident, and the first democratically elected president of Poland after the collapse of communism.
9. ___ American civil rights leader who adopted Gandhi's strategy of nonviolent, passive resistance to injustice.
10. ___ Leader of the only communist state in eastern Europe to escape domination by the Soviet Union.
11. ___ American president who refused to back down over the presence of nuclear warheads in Cuba until "the other guy blinked."
12. ___ President of the Russian Republic who thwarted an attempted coup by hard-line communists; the withdrawal of Russia under his leadership signaled the end of the Soviet Union.

SEQUENCING

Place the following clusters of events in chronological order. Consider carefully how one event leads to another, and try to determine the internal logic of each sequence.

A.

- ___ Economic recovery of western Europe
- ___ The construction of the Berlin Wall
- ___ Thousands defect from East Germany to West Germany
- ___ Victory in Europe
- ___ The Marshall Plan

B.

- ___ Nikita Khrushchev
- ___ Joseph Stalin
- ___ V. I. Lenin
- ___ Boris Yeltsin
- ___ Mikhail Gorbachev

C.

- ___ Richard Nixon
- ___ Ronald Reagan
- ___ Dwight D. Eisenhower
- ___ Franklin D. Roosevelt
- ___ John F. Kennedy

D.

- ___ United States sends military "advisers" to support anticommunist South Vietnamese government.
- ___ Vietnam is divided into north and south until elections can be held.
- ___ President Nixon begins bombing North Vietnam in hopes of forcing a negotiated settlement.
- ___ Vietnam reunites under a communist government.
- ___ North and South Vietnamese communists conduct a successful guerilla campaign against American forces.
- ___ American troops withdraw from Vietnam.

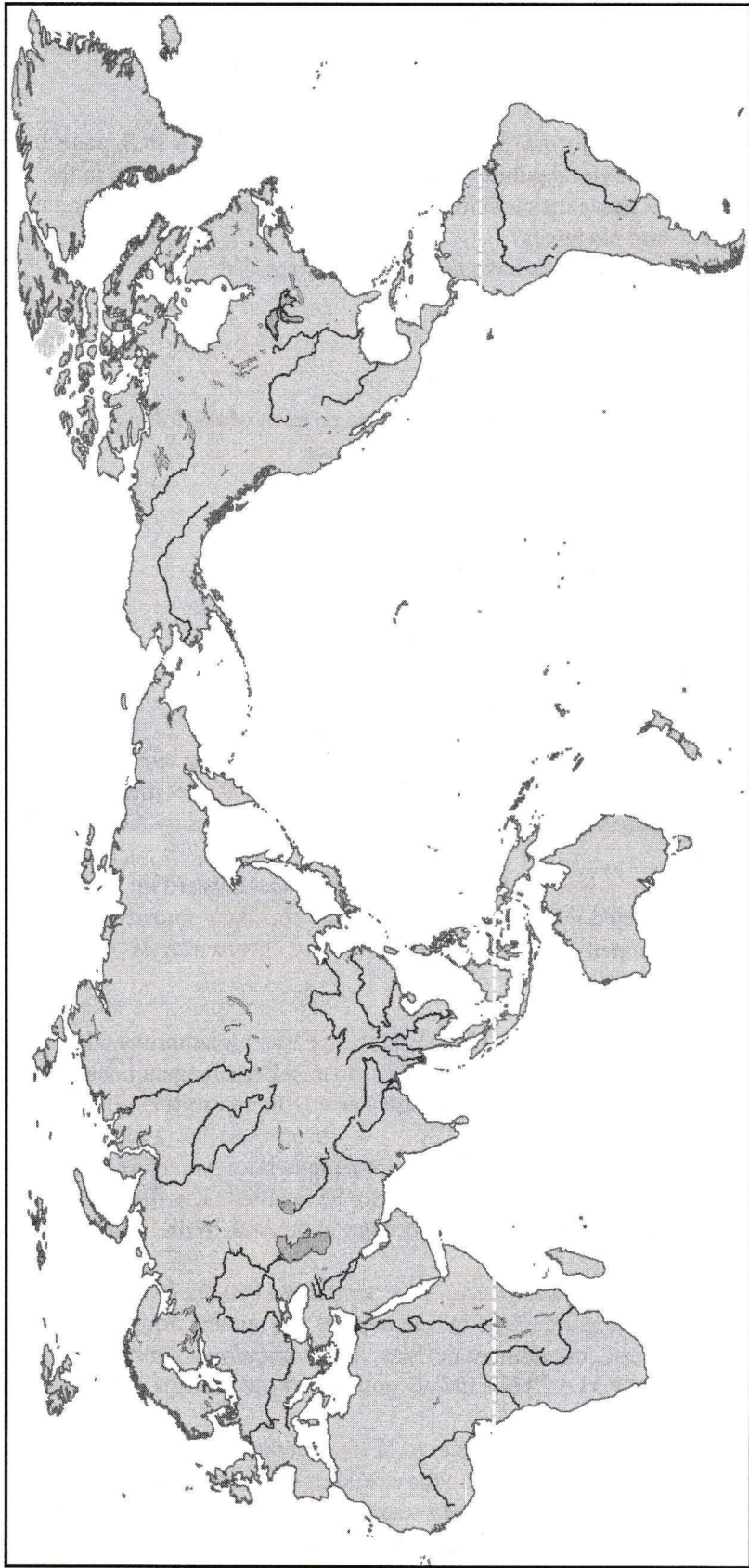
QUOTATIONS

For each of the following quotes, identify the speaker, if known, or the point of view. What is the significance of each passage?

1. "I have been a Marxist-Leninist all along, and will remain one until I die."
2. "In the course of the peaceful competition of the two systems capitalism has suffered a profound moral defeat in the eyes of all peoples. The common people are daily convinced that capitalism is incapable of solving a single one of the urgent problems confronting mankind. . . . Faith in the capitalist system and the capitalist path of development is dwindling. . . . We have long proposed to the capitalist world that we compete not in an arms race but in improving people's lives. We are confident that capitalism cannot stand up under that kind of competition!"

MAP EXERCISES

1. Consider how the borders of Germany have changed over time. Study the boundaries of the German Empire in 1871 (Map 29.4, page 809 in the textbook), at the end of World War I (Map 34.2, page 970), and finally, the partition of Germany at the end of World War II (Map 38.1, page 1066). What changes do you see to the western border between Germany and France and the eastern border between Germany and Poland?
2. Locate and label the following on the outline map on the next page:
 - Pacific Ocean, Indian Ocean, Atlantic Ocean
 - North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Europe
 - Cuba, Mexico, Guatemala, United States, Canada, USSR, China, Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Pakistan, India, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, Yugoslavia
 - NATO nations and other U.S. allies; Warsaw Pact nations and other USSR allies



3. Consider the global alignments of the cold war as represented by Map 38.2 on page 1071. Summarize those alignments in terms of major world regions (Europe, Asia, etc). From the map, what would appear to be the global hot spots?
4. Consider the map of the former Soviet Empire after 1991 (Map 38.3, page 1089).
 - List the former Soviet republics that had become sovereign states in the 1990s.
 - Which of these new states would seem to have the most geographic advantages such as land, access, and resources?
 - Which of these new states have the least advantages?

CONNECTIONS

In fifty words or less, explain the relationship between each of the following pairs. How does one lead to or foster the other? Be specific in your response.

- Yalta conference and the Berlin Wall
- Truman Doctrine and the Hungarian revolution
- NATO and the Cuban missile crisis
- MAD and *Sputnik*
- Domino theory and Joseph McCarthy

FILMS

Thirteen Days (2001). Date: October, 1962. Place: Kennedy White House. The tense standoff between the United States and the Soviet Union over Soviet missiles installed in Cuba is shown here through the eyes of a presidential aide, played by Kevin Costner.

The Fireman's Ball (1967). Before the "Prague Spring" was crushed by the Soviets, the Czech film industry gained international recognition. This dark comedy is a thinly veiled parody of Stalinism and petty authority in a small town. Directed by Milos Forman. In Czech with English subtitles.

The Spy Who Came in From the Cold (1965). In this gritty, unglamorous tale of cold war espionage, Richard Burton plays Alex Leamas, a British agent posing as a defector. Based on a novel by spymaster John Le Carré with an exciting climax at the Berlin Wall.

Failsafe (1965). This movie imagines what might happen if an American nuclear bomber were accidentally sent to Moscow and could not be recalled. The film reflects cold war anxieties about nuclear war and technology in general. With Henry Fonda as President.

Dr. Strangelove, or How I Learned to Stop Worrying and Love the Bomb (1964). Stanley Kubrick's brilliant satire of the insane logic of the nuclear arms race. A parody of cold war militarism and containment politics, *Dr. Strangelove* (a direct translation of the German for "Dr. Pervert") beautifully anticipates the protests of the late 1960s.

The Manchurian Candidate (1962). A veteran of the Korean War has been brainwashed by the Chinese as a political assassin; a fellow soldier suspects the truth. True to the paranoia of the cold war, people are not as they seem, and heroes cannot be trusted. With Frank Sinatra, Lawrence Harvey, and Angela Lansbury.